

# Spirit of Jefferson.

Charestown, West Virg'a., June 13.

## SHENANDOAH VALLEY RAILROAD.

It will be perceived from the following letter of Mr. Collins, in answer to a note addressed to him by Messrs. Travers and McDonald, directors of the road, that the company is ready to proceed vigorously with the construction of the work all along the line in the counties of Jefferson and Clarke, so soon as the question of the right-of-way shall have been satisfactorily settled. Mr. Collins expresses the opinion that with such a force as he will be able to employ, the grading of the road in the two counties referred to, will be finished during the present year. We trust that the land-holders on whose property the road has been located will, when called on (as they will be soon) act promptly and liberally on the important matter of the right of way. The progress and completion of this desirable work, are now made to depend in great measure on their action.

FRONT ROYAL, June 8th, 1871.

HON. WM. H. TRAVERS,  
MAJOR A. W. McDONALD.

Gentlemen:—Your communication requesting information, as to the probable time at which work on the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, in the counties of Jefferson and Clarke, will be commenced, has been received.

In reply, I beg leave to state that it is not expedient in the opinion of the Board of Directors, to commence any portion of the work, in either county, until the right-of-way in both has been secured, but so soon as this shall have been accomplished, operations will be commenced and vigorously prosecuted to completion. It is supposed, that within three or four weeks, all questions connected with right-of-way can be settled. If this be done, it is probable, that in less than six weeks, work can be commenced at several points, and the whole of the grading in these counties, completed within the present year.

Yours, very respectfully,  
PHILIP COLLINS,  
Superintendent C. I. C.

## Divisions in the Radical Party.

The New York Tribune admits that there is a bad odour of things in the Radical camp. The mutineers are not in accord. They are wrangling about candidates and other matters, and meeting, the Tribune thinks, the only means that can insure success in the next Presidential election. Speaking to its brethren in the Empire State, the Tribune thus reminds them that there are matters of more importance to the party than scheming for the re-nomination of Mr. Grant. It says: "We tell Republicans, real and nominal, that the business in hand is not the destruction of a party to secure the re-nomination of a President, but the preservation of a party for the election of a President yet to be nominated;—not the reduction of our ranks to a number convenient for the distribution of the offices, but the effort to make sure that we have the offices to distribute;—not warfare among our own factions, but warfare on the enemy. We are utterly weary of this perpetual re-nomination, until the right-of-way in both has been secured, but so soon as this shall have been accomplished, operations will be commenced and vigorously prosecuted to completion. It is supposed, that within three or four weeks, all questions connected with right-of-way can be settled. If this be done, it is probable, that in less than six weeks, work can be commenced at several points, and the whole of the grading in these counties, completed within the present year."

## FRANCE.

The coming ruler of France is the topic of discussion with the leading English journals. The weight of opinion favors the impression that one of the Orleans princes will be placed upon the throne. The conduct of the Communists, in the brutal murder of the Arch Bishop of Paris, added to their thousand crimes, have completely disgusted the thinking Frenchmen with the term Republic.

The Tribune's correspondent says:

"The remarks of President Thiers in the Versailles Assembly indicate a probability that the Orleans Princes will be restored to France, and their eligibility to seats in the legislative body at the same time affirmed."

The Richmond Enquirer thinks it is difficult for Southern people to please the present Administration. Formerly they had no registry laws in Virginia, but in order to conform with Northern ideas one was passed which imperatively required the commissioners to reject every ballot offered by persons not on the registry lists. And now the Congressional Enforcement bill directs that any person entitled to vote shall be permitted to do so whether he is registered or not. Four commissioners of election have been arrested for refusing at the recent election to receive the votes of negroes who had not been registered. Last fall gentlemen from various parts of the State were brought to Richmond and examined before the United States Commissioner on similar charges; and though they were all discharged, they were put to great inconvenience and expense by the proceedings instituted against them.

## IMPORTANT TO SOUTHERN EXECUTIONS.

In the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Savannah last week, Mr. Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the United States, presiding, decided that the investment by executors, administrators, and trustees, of funds in their hands and securities, under the acts of the Georgia Legislature passed during the war, were not illegal and void, but that all of such investments, when made in good faith by trustees, are valid and binding.

—Among the immigrants recently arrived in this country is a Collier dog, from Scotland, said to be able to count 500 sheep. He is to be taken to Colorado.

—The ratio of divorces in Connecticut, according to Governor Jewell, is one in every twelve marriages.

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

### Address to the People.

To the Voters of the State of West Virginia: By an act of the Legislature of this State, passed at its last session, the question of the propriety of calling a Convention of the people to form a new Constitution is to be submitted to the voters of the State on the Fourth Thursday in August next.

Without intending to indicate what action should be taken by the people upon the subject, the State Executive committee of the Democratic and Conservative party, after mature consideration, have deemed it proper to issue an address, and to draw attention to the question of urging harmony and concert of action and noticing a few of the most important reasons why we as a party should give our united support in sustaining the call, as well as urging a full attendance at the polls on the day of election.

We are aware that the subject should as far as possible be divested of party feeling, and that there should be a free and unbiased expression of opinion by the people. But the Republican party of the State, both by the action of its representatives in the Legislature and in its public prints, have made it a party issue, and we therefore shall feel no hesitancy in invoking the Democratic and Conservative party to give it a cordial support.

The party for the first time in the history of our State, finds itself charged with the administration of its affairs. The almost unexpected and unparalleled victory achieved by us at the October Election last past, has given us control of all the branches of the State government save one. This success betokened the fact that the people were tired of the gross misrule and outrageous conduct of the party then in power, and that it was their desire to have a change of rulers, and see if by such change the burdens of government could not be greatly lessened. The Republican party of the State had become corrupt and were using the whole machinery of the State government for the purpose of sustaining their waning fortunes and endeavoring to stay the indignation of an outraged people. The history of their administration of the government is one continued story of proscriptive, injustice and wrong. They had taxed the people without stint, and yet the great sums of money paid by them, had to a great extent, been either misappropriated or had lined the pockets of the swarms of office-holders who have harassed our people and eat out their substance.

Under these circumstances, the Democratic and Conservative party have partially come into power, in the State, and to the people now look for deliverance. The responsibility resting upon us is great, and we therefore owe it to ourselves as well as to the whole people, to see to it that we be not found wanting in this our first administration of its affairs.

It is well to know that our present Constitution was formed amid the conflict of arms, and throes of revolution, and while portions of our State were in the possession of each of the contending parties. Those who framed it were few in number, representing but a small portion of our territory; some elected by a small constituency, while others had no constituency at all. It was formed to meet what was then supposed to be a pressing emergency. An experience of nearly twenty years, has demonstrated the fact, that portions of our Constitution are unsuited to the wants of our people—the sparsity of our population and the character of our territory. Our present system of government is costly, unwieldy in its execution, and one which can be greatly simplified, and with a saving of large sums of money annually, to the people. A constitution should be framed for the benefit of the people, and the whole people. Such was not the case with the Constitution now in existence in this State.

We have but recently enfranchised a large class of our people who have hitherto been denied all voice in the government of the State. They have been made to bear all the burdens of government, without the privilege of saying whether the laws that imposed them were right or wrong, and without any power to change them if wrong for the better. Our present Constitution never was submitted to the whole people. The dominant party in its drafting did not permit its merits to be canvassed; its defects were pointed out; and a fair and impartial vote was taken upon it. In some instances no vote was allowed to be cast against it, because the polls were to be east against the military, placed there for the purpose of putting down all the opposition to it. We then unhesitatingly declare that the first and principal reason for holding a Convention, is to form a Constitution, which shall be submitted to the whole people, that all may be permitted to pass judgment upon it, and which when adopted, if at all, shall reflect their expressed will.

It cannot be denied that ours is one of the most costly systems of government known to all civilized countries. We are almost a State of office holders. Our county and township systems of government are onerous in the extreme. By them vast sums of money are collected from the people annually, by numerous office-holders, a great portion of which can be saved by a reduction of the number of officers. We affirm that the changing our present cumbersome system of county organization, is alone sufficient to warrant the calling of a Convention to alter or amend it. It is expensive, intricate, and wholly unsuited to our population. It is believed that enough can be saved to the people of the State in one year by a change in this system alone, to reimburse the whole outlay and expense of holding a State Convention. If this be doubted, let any one compare his tax bill under the present system, with what he paid under the old organization. The opponents of a Convention, have purposely exaggerated the expense of holding one, that thus they may frighten the people to vote against it. By a careful estimate of its probable cost, by the distinguished chairman of the committee of Finance and Claims in the Senate of our State, now United States Senator Davis, (a copy of whose report made to that body is hereto annexed) it is ascertained that the whole cost would not exceed \$37,503.00, a sum estimated to be a liberal one. It is the experience of every one at all familiar with our financial affairs, that this will entail but a very slight temporary additional tax on each person, all of which will be reimbursed to him at once, by a cheaper system of government brought into being by a Convention assembled for the purpose, and will ultimately save many thousands of dollars to the people of the whole State. Let not one, therefore, be deterred from its support by this scare-crow of the Republicans, used by them to excite the people against it when they can find no valid pretext for their opposition. If the people desire a cheaper government, as well as an effective one, it can be obtained. What has been done, can be done again. We do not intend to indicate a preference for any one system over another, but we know what we say when we declare that our country system can be made just as effective, if not more so, with a saving of a large amount of money annually to the taxpayer.

Our present Constitution required that, after every general census, the arrangement of Senatorial and Delegate districts and the apportionment of Delegates shall as soon as possible be declared by law. The census taken by authority of the United States is just completed. It is now incumbent upon us to make such new arrangement and apportionment. The present Constitution further requires an arbitrary apportionment of the House of Delegates by dividing the whole white population of the State by the number of which the House is to consist, &c. It is found that it is impossible to make such apportionment and arrangement as required, without great injustice being worked to certain portions of the State, and that certain localities will necessarily have an increased representation at the expense of others. And then, the representation is not to the white population and not to the total population of whites and blacks, and thus we have the anomaly of negro voting in certain counties and a great extent controlling the results of elections in such counties, and yet by our present Constitution they are excluded from computation in ascertaining the ratio of representation to which such counties are entitled. The bare statement of this fact should be sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the necessity of a change in this regard, and that this radically defective Constitution cannot be so speedily remedied, so as to give every portion of our people their proper representation, as by the means we propose.

Again, by the provisions of the present Constitution, a capitation, tax of one dollar shall be levied on each white male inhabitant who has attained the age of twenty-one years. This is mandatory upon the Legislature, and no white inhabitant of the required age can escape from his liability to pay it. Such is not the case with persons of color. This Constitution then makes persons of color in our State a favored class. It is no answer to the proposition to state that by the provisions of the Constitution, persons of color are not required to pay a capitation tax. This provision can be repealed by the act of the Legislature, but no act can relieve the white inhabitant from his payment. The white inhabitants of this State are thus by this Constitution placed under a disability which does not apply to persons of color, and thus an odious distinction is made by it in favor of the latter class.

A reform in the administration of public justice is imperatively demanded. Our judiciary has been to a considerable degree weak and inefficient. Charges of corruption have been openly made, and not infrequently of partisan decision and personal favoritism can be cited in a number of cases. By such means, the most sacred rights of persons and property in our State have been injured, and great wrongs perpetrated upon our people. The decisions of some of our judges have been made the subject of gibe and jest, and have greatly tended to tarnish the fair fame and character of our State and cause us almost to lose our State pride. Of course, there are honorable exceptions to these charges now upon the bench. But these things should be above all reproach to our judiciary, to give it the respect and confidence of the people, and to secure the personal character of those judges should be pure, and whose honesty, faithfulness, and capability should not be questioned. In no way can so desirable an end be so readily attained as by a new Constitution reforming our judiciary system in toto. Again, our present Constitution fails to secure judicial independence. Judges hold their positions at the will of a majority of the Legislature. The sad spectacle has been twice witnessed in this State of judicial independence by partisan votes cast in the Legislature in obedience to partisan pressure from without. To secure the judiciary against the brute force of partisanship, to give independence to the bench and to restore confidence in the integrity of this last resort of the injured for protection to liberty and property, the Constitution should be so amended as to deprive a mere partisan majority in the Legislature of the power to drive from the bench all but the servants of its will.

One of the great evils in our present form of government, and of which we as a party have a right to complain, because of our having felt the full force of it, is the fact that minorities are denied all representation. How far it would be prudent to give to minorities a representation is, of course, not our province to determine. But if a Convention is called this grave question would doubtless be taken into consideration and dealt with in the manner in which its great importance demands. No one question of a political nature is now undergoing so much discussion and consideration as this, nor one to which the public attention is more earnestly directed.

We expect that a Convention, called for the purpose of reforming our organic law, would retain such portions of the present Constitution as are wise, and which experience has proved to be good; that it would not do in any partisan spirit or with any desire to undo and upturn for the mere sake of change. A Convention assembled at the present time, and imbued with a desire to advance the best interests of the State, would act from patriotic purposes alone. We cannot but believe that it would in an eminent degree seek to maintain intact the integrity of the State, to lessen its debt, secure and protect the efficient working of a free school system, provide for retraining in the various branches of government, and furnish safeguards against legislative extravagance in appropriations.

We have thus enumerated some of the most important matters that demand amendment in the fundamental law of the land. There are others of vital importance which would require too much space to comment on in this address, but they will readily suggest themselves to the inquiring mind. Our great desire is to have a Constitution which will give a cheap government, reduce the number of office holders, lessen the burden of taxation, cause all officers entrusted with public money to be made accountable for the same, for the faithful discharge of their duty, and the honest management of the funds that may come into their hands; a Constitution which will be republican in fact as well as in form, and which will be for the benefit of the whole people. We desire such a one as will not contain within its provisions any reference to former troubles, old heart burnings or difficulties; one that will endear the people to our State and its government, rather than drive them from its borders, to seek that protection among strangers that is denied them at home.

We desire to enable the Democratic and Conservative party of the State, inasmuch as it is to be held responsible for the due and proper administration of its public affairs, to have the full control of the government to enable it to advance the prosperity of the State, promote the happiness of the people, and make us one in sentiment as we are one in interest, and thus fulfill those pledges upon the faith of which the people placed it in our hands. Let us, then, as a party mindful of its obligations, desist from proving itself worthy of the continued confidence of the whole people, rally to the support of the proposed Convention and do all that honestly lies in our power to carry it triumphantly through at the election in August next. Let it be remembered that the mere call of a Convention and the formation of a Constitution is not finally binding upon the people. Whatever that

Convention may do, must be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. They are the final arbiters after all, and by the verdict they may make, we are content to abide. Our party, ever mindful of its ancient landmarks, is willing to trust the people. It is now, as always, in favor of sustaining the supremacy of the Constitution and laws and we shall ever inculcate an adherence to their existing provisions, until they are annulled, abrogated or repealed by the lawfully constituted authorities. A call for a Convention is one of the recognized modes to obtain relief from an odious or unjust Constitution, and we therefore appeal with confidence to an intelligent public sentiment in behalf of a Convention in this State.

The party to which we claim to belong has a bright future before it. To it the eyes of the whole nation are now turned for deliverance. Let West Virginia be the foremost State to unroll the banner of Constitutional liberty and republican government, and if we are true to ourselves and our opportunities we will be the means of re-establishing the reputation of our State upon a firm basis, and be known and accepted as a child of the Old Dominion that has not degenerated from her ancient glory.

JNO. BASSEL,  
A. E. SUMMERS,  
WM. H. HOGGEMAN,  
JAS. M. JACKSON,  
JOS. W. GALLAHER,  
LEWIS BAKER,  
Geo. R. TINGLE.

Col. Jas. H. Burton.

Col. James H. Burton, of this county, will sail for England in a few days to take charge of the manufacture of an improved gun recently adopted by that government, and which it is proposed to manufacture extensively. Col. Burton was for a number of years master gunsmith at Harper's Ferry; was afterwards for several years in the army of the British Government, from whence he returned at the breaking out of the war to the Confederacy the benefit of his large experience. At the close of the war he purchased a handsome property in London, where we regret he has consented to leave for a more genial field of labor in old England. He is an estimable gentleman and excellent citizen, and will carry with him to his new home the kindly regards of this entire community.—Leedsby Mirror.

The Richmond Dispatch, in publishing the above notice, adds:

Col. Burton was, during the war, the superintendent of the Confederate States army in this city, in which position he displayed so much executive and administrative talent that he was ordered to Macon, Ga., to superintend the erection of what would have been for the ships the largest armory in the world. When the British Government made him a present of £1,000 as a mark of its appreciation of his services. He is, perhaps, the most accomplished mechanic in this country. His career is evidence enough of this fact even to those who do not know the man.

## The Episcopal Council.

The Petersburg Index, referring to the Episcopal Council, which closed its session in that city Saturday week, says:

This Council was the largest in point of numbers and one of the strongest in point of ability that ever assembled in the Diocese of Virginia. Parishes were represented which had not sent delegates to the Annual Sessions of the Church for many years. One Parish was represented for the first time in thirty years; another for the first time since 1795; and others still, which for a long time have had no voice in the deliberations of the Church.

It can also be truly said that few religious bodies have ever transacted their business with more harmony, and with more entire absence of all feeling, save zeal for the welfare of their church and the glory of God. The daily sessions of the Council were largely attended by spectators, and the religious services, morning and evening, by full houses of worshippers. We are pleased to state that the members of the Council press unqualified gratification with the cordial hospitality extended them during their visit.

The next Council will meet in Lexington.

## Our Thrifty President.

The Hon. James B. Beck, one of the most distinguished members of the Kentucky delegation in Congress, recently made a speech in Elizabethtown in that State, and thus reflected the private business arrangements of our thrifty President. Said Mr. Beck: "They are paying all the public highways in and around Washington with the Seneca stone, coming from a quarry above Washington, a one-third interest in which was given to President Grant to become a partner in the business. [Laughter.] Both Mr. Grant and family have in the meantime grown rich on it. Yet they talk about economy. Corruption taints the very air, and its miasma pervades everything and everybody almost around our national capital."

## Flooding of New Orleans.

The reports from this city, represents that about three hundred squares are under water. The inhabitants of the flooded sections are homeless, and the whole police force of the city is engaged in boats and skiffs in removing them from the doomed sections, and in efforts to save as much property as possible.

The loss will be very great, and the sufferings of the unfortunate residents, proportionate to the losses sustained. Apprehensions have been entertained for many years, that in consequence of the location of the city, there was danger of a destruction of a large portion of it by water. The rise in the waters of the Mississippi, and the streams and lakes contiguous, have to an alarming and fearful extent, verified these apprehensions.

WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY. The General Appropriation Bill of the Pennsylvania Legislature contains an item of \$3,000 for the Confederate Cemetery, Hagerstown. This sum had been inserted in the bill in the Senate as a precaution against the failure of the original bill and passed both Houses. The original bill, appropriating \$5,000, which was drawn by Major H. K. Douglas, President of the Cemetery Association, and introduced into the House of Representatives by the Committee on Ways and Means, after passing two readings by a handsome majority failed, because of the sudden adjournment of the Legislature.

The action of the Pennsylvania Legislature is in strong contrast with that of the mixed and narrow hearted majority of the West Virginia Legislature, which voted down the small appropriation of \$1000 to help to bury their own dead who lie all over the fields of Antietam and Gettysburg. We hope the people will at their next election select a better set of men to represent both their heads and their hearts, men who will pass no bill that will remove the stain that their recent Legislature has put upon the people of that generous State.—Hagerstown Free Press.

## A Western Cyclone.

Terrific Phenomena in Illinois—Moving Cloud of Wind and Fire.

CHICAGO, June 5.—A cyclone occurred near Mason City, Illinois; last Friday morning. An ink-hued cloud, or smoke-like column, was observed gathering near the earth's surface on an open prairie six miles from that place, and this column soon shot out three narrow and spire like cloud columns, which continued to ascend rapidly until they reached and seemed to attach themselves closely to a passing cloud above. This frightful apparition moved slowly towards Mason City, but finally changed its course, much to the relief of the people of that place. A mile from its track an odor, much like that of burning sulphur, was inhaled by several persons. A gentleman that stood about a hundred yards from the cyclone when it passed says small flashes of electricity were seen in the storm column, passing from the earth to the clouds above, and that rapid, popping, crackling reports were heard, and reminding him much of the musketry of an infantry regiment in battle firing their muskets as fast as possible.

The pathway of the cyclone was nearly three miles in length, and from twenty to eighty feet in width, and in that pathway not a spear of grass, stalk of corn or wheat, not a shrub nor particle of vegetation was left alive. For some distance the earth was literally plowed up to the depth of six inches. The column of whirling air must have been intensely hot, as every green thing in its pathway was dried to a crisp.

Another feature of the cyclone was, that while its rotary motion must have been of inconceivably great velocity its progressive motion introduced into the air above six miles an hour. The outlines of its pathway were so well defined that five feet from the outer line of total destruction of vegetation of every kind not a vestige of its effects could be seen. Fortunately no houses stood in the tornado line of march.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.—In passing through a portion of our fair Valley we were forcibly reminded of a remark made in this place about twenty-five years ago, by George Copway, the Indian orator: "The people of the Valley of Virginia live in paradise and don't know it." Our Valley, at this season, presents an appearance of prosperity and beauty equalled by few sections of this country. Our fields of wheat never gave fairer promise, while the prospect of abundant crops of fruit is indeed cheering. But five years ago, our lands were one broad common, our barns, and many of our churches were in ashes. By the recuperative qualities of our soil and the energy of our people the scene is changed; where desolation and poverty were the prominent features, abundance and property now greet our eyes. The struggle has been severe. The torch of the destroyer and the ravages of the flood wrested from us our hard earned property. But to-day we find that well constructed barns have sprung from the ruins. Mills, factories, and machine shops make use of the water power of the Shenandoah and its meandering tributaries, and the voice of praise again ascends from our churches, all giving evidence of the prosperity of our valley, and cause of gratitude to the great Author of our existence.

[Shenandoah Herald.

WEST VIRGINIA.—The census of this State, has a total population of 406,551, of which number 364,915, were born in the State or in Virginia proper. Ohio has contributed 12,000; Pennsylvania, 15,000; New York 13,550; and there have been a large immigration from Maryland amounting to 7,100. It is an interesting point in the statistics of the foreign element that the numbers of the Germans and Irish in West Virginia are nearly equal—Germans 6,232, Irish 6,822; and 2,557 are natives of England and Scotland.

## MARRIED.

At Milton Valley, on the 6th inst. by Rev. T. B. Shepherd, Mr. JOSEPH R. GARRETT, of Frederick city, Md., to Miss HENRIETTA, daughter of John Louthan, Esq., of Clarke county, Va.

On the 1st inst., at the Antietam Hotel, in Hagerstown, by Rev. Thomas Sherlock, Mr. BENJAMIN M. MILLER, of Illinois, and Miss MARY SUSAN MILLER, of Berkeley county, W. Va.

## DIED.

At the residence of her father, Mr. John Spangler, near Kearneysville, Mrs. TERESA MORE STAHL, widow of the late Mr. STAHL, aged 78 years.

At Jones' Spring, in Berkeley county, GEORGE S. infant son of John W. and Mattie Jane Horner.

## THE GREAT REAPER!

J. W. NEER, Hattisown, W. Va., Agent for REAPER AND MOWER.

For Jefferson and Berkeley counties, and J. W. CHAMBERS, Sub Agent, Berkeley county. Farmers can find this Machine and Extras, always on hand.

Price Cheap.

Labor-saving and Combined Machine

Having given universal satisfaction, the last ten years in these counties, is now offered to the farmers of the lower adjacent counties. Prompt attention will be paid to communications addressed to either of the undersigned.

J. W. NEER, Agent, Hattisown, W. Va.

J. W. CHAMBERS, Sub Agent, Martinsburg, W. Va.

June 12, 1871—41.

## WEST VIRGINIA, 1871-72.

THE last Catalogue shows an attendance of 121 Students at this Institution. Five distinct departments of instruction, with a full corps of competent teachers.

The Ancient and Modern Languages; Mathematics, pure and applied; Psychology, Ethics, and Political Economy; Logic, Rhetoric, the Sciences, &c., carefully and thoroughly taught. Practical Chemistry, and Physics, illustrated by appropriate apparatus. Special advantages for the study of Geology.

A good Library. Extensive Cabinets of Mineralogy, Geology and Conchology; together with many specimens in other departments of Natural History. Fine Buildings; beautiful and healthy location; good society.

FALL TERM begins Sept. 6th. Winter, December 20th. Spring, March 20th. Commencement, June 20th. Boarding from \$3 to \$4 per week. Tuition, from \$10 to \$12 per year. For further particulars, inquire of

ALEX. MARTIN, President.

Morgantown, West Va., June 12, 1871.

MACHINE OIL, Lard, Fish and Neat Foot Oil, at greatly reduced prices; also the best quality of Kerosene Oil at the very lowest prices. For sale by

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KEARSLY & SIEBER.

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On the 1st inst., at the Antietam Hotel, in Hagerstown, by Rev. Thomas Sherlock, Mr. BENJAMIN M. MILLER, of Illinois, and Miss MARY SUSAN MILLER, of Berkeley county, W. Va.

## DIED.

At the residence of her father, Mr. John Spangler, near Kearneysville, Mrs. TERESA MORE STAHL, widow of the late Mr. STAHL, aged 78 years.

At Jones' Spring, in Berkeley county, GEORGE S. infant son of John W. and Mattie Jane Horner.

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June 12, 1871—41.

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